



Authorization for international transfer of emission reduction credits

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Support on authorization process

The policy framework provides a basis for participation by domestic entities

Authorization of Mitigation Outcomes for NDC or International Transfer

1

Identify CA requirements

- Depending on the Paris Agreement, country and underlying standard's requirements and buyer preferences, the project owner will identify whether a project's associated MOs need CA.
- Unless there is a policy that defines the type and scope of mitigation activities that are eligible for NDC or international transfer, project developers may have to individually request for host country approval and authorization.

2

Country issues a letter of Approval/ Authorization

- The host government would provide authorization based on its own institutional and/ or policy framework.
- The host country may choose to grant authorization for the issuance of a specific volume of MOs from a project or sector.
- Authorization would ideally take place at an earlier stage to provide greater certainty to the project developer.
- Authorization must be obtained before first transfer.

3

Record the need for CA and apply CA

- The country's registry will publish information on how carbon assets are used, once carbon assets are issued, authorized (if needed) and transferred to another party.
- Countries need an initial report indicating the method chosen for CAs, annual reporting of (indicative) CAs and biennial reporting of (indicative) CAs within the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs).



Questions that countries should consider

Timing Issue

- structuring the authorization process and timing of approval/ authorization (after validation/ verification/ flexible timelines)
- Should we establish process requirements for all markets? How to align the process with different market requirements, if the case be?
- Should authorization happen with each transfer, or can there be 'thresholds' on volumes and time period?

Contents of the Authorization

- What are the minimum elements to be authorized? Cooperative approach, specific use, and participants?

Revocation of the Authorization

- The Article 6.2 guidance indicates that any “changes to earlier authorizations” would need to be reported under the Regular Information reporting. What would such changes be and what would be the implications?
- Revocation vs Not implementing Corresponding adjustment

Others

- Would period of authorization be the same as NDC period? How would the in-between vintages be treated?
- Reflections on the development of positive lists and whether it is intended that these sectors/ technologies would be approved automatically
- Incorporating progress with NDC implementation in the authorization process
- Governing law and dispute resolution

Letter of Authorization contents example (e.g., Ghana)

➤ **Mandate for Authorization**

- Name of authorizing entity and institutional arrangement
- Cooperative approach

➤ **Pre-conditions for Authorization**

- Mitigation activity participants having satisfied all the pre-conditions and considered the technical recommendations from Ghana's Art 6.2 Committee on the mitigation activity

➤ **Authorization Statement**

- Grants formal Authorization of the ITMOs generated from the project
- Guarantees recognition of the ITMOs and their use

➤ **Implications of Authorization & Confirmations**

- Confirms the host country's participation in the cooperative approach
- Commits to transfer the amount of authorized, verified, and positively examined ITMOs
 - E.g., ITMOs generated in respect of mitigation from 2021 ~ NDC implementation period up to 2030
- Commits to apply corresponding adjustment (accounting method) and not to use ITMOs for its own NDC

➤ **Specifies the governing law and dispute resolution process**

➤ **Unforeseen Circumstances**



Delivered under Partnership for Market Implementation Facility (PMIF)



The two-fold **objective of the PMIF** is to contribute to the acceleration of global decarbonization efforts by:

- Assisting client countries design and deploy **explicit carbon pricing policies** appropriate to their domestic context and compatible with their sustainable development priorities; and
- Catalyzing the development of the next generation of **international carbon markets**.

PMIF will partner with relevant stakeholder groups to deliver assistance under four pillars:

Advisory and Analytics at country-level: Strengthen capacities for development and implementation of domestic carbon pricing instruments

Knowledge services: Develop the knowledge base on carbon pricing instruments and facilitate knowledge exchange through variety of modalities and products

Innovation: Assist countries to identify and implement best practice approaches and, where relevant, achieve compatibility in design to support the development of international carbon markets

Advocacy services: Policy discussions at various levels - with practitioners, policy-makers and other relevant stakeholders - on the role of carbon pricing as a key climate policy instrument

Thank You!

Program links & resources:

- Partnership for Market Implementation (PMI) - <https://pmiclimite.org/>
- Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR) – <https://thepmr.org/>
- Climate Warehouse - <https://www.theclimatewarehouse.org/>
- Networked Carbon Markets - <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/climatechange/brief/globally-networked-carbon-markets>
- Innovate4Climate - <https://www.innovate4climate.com/>

